

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTIONS

DELEGATES AND ELECTORS CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Republicans of Kansas will be held in the city of Hutchinson on Thursday, May 5, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the nomination of one congressman at large and three presidential electors, also for the election of six delegates at large and six alternates to the national Republican convention at Minneapolis, Minn., June 5.

Allen	1	Lincoln	15
Anderson	2	Logan	16
Atchison	3	Marion	17
Barber	4	Marshall	18
Barton	5	McPherson	19
Bourbon	6	Meade	20
Brown	7	Miami	21
Butler	8	Montgomery	22
Cherokee	9	Morris	23
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Cherokee	86	Morris	100

The delegates to the several county conventions are instructed to forward to the undersigned secretary at Hutchinson, Kan., a certified copy of the credentials of their several delegates, immediately upon the adjournment of the county conventions. Said credentials shall be received at Hutchinson not later than the evening of May 3. From these credentials the Republican state central committee will prepare a roster of those entitled to participate in the preliminary organization of the convention.

By order of the committee.

JOHN H. SMITH, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Republicans of Kansas will be held in the city of Topeka on Thursday, May 5, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the nomination of candidates for associate justice of the supreme court, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, superintendent of public instruction, and delegates to the national Republican convention at Minneapolis, Minn., June 5.

By order of the committee.

JOHN H. SMITH, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

A delegate convention of the Republicans of the Seventh congressional district of the state of Kansas is hereby called to meet in the city of Lawrence, Kan., on Wednesday, June 15, 1892, at 10 a. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress at large, and also to nominate one presidential elector.

The basis of representation in said convention shall be one delegate at large for each county and one delegate for each township.

By order of the Seventh congressional district central committee.

H. L. GORDON, Secretary.

Messrs. Drayton and Borrowe are doing their fighting at the regulation distance set by Mitchell and Sullivan.

Padenewski will take \$100,000 back to Europe with him. There is a good deal in a piano; if the right man tries to get it out.

At Nowton, the women have 404 voters out of a total registration of 1,200. This really looks like the children of that town will do just about as they please, on election day.

Willie Wilde's objection to American journalism is that we speak of Englishmen as "foreigners." Willie, however, has no objection to American journalism, particularly when they are of the opposite sex and rich in their own right.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

The statement is made by the Official Messenger, a paper whose reports are authorized by the government at St. Petersburg, that the famine in Russia is being successfully reduced. The reports would indicate that the amelioration of this fearful distress will soon be entirely accomplished. The government, of course, takes credit for the improved condition. Unfortunately, however, the news received through other sources is by no means so gratifying. Correspondents who have lately been in Russia and who are not writing under official censorship still recount some very ugly facts.

As much as the American public would like to have the assurance that Russia's trouble is abating, it will not rejoice over this report until it is confirmed by disinterested parties. What motive the czar could have in discouraging the help of outsiders by disclaiming the need of help is unknown. But up to date the reports are too conflicting to make it possible to take this official announcement of the Russian government as unimpaired truth.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S TRIUMPH.

An English newspaper describes Mr. Harrison as a shallow demagogue striving to further his personal ambitions by an exhibition of silly bluster in the Bering sea affair. That is the British aristocrat's idea of the American character, derived, no doubt, from their observation of Yankee snobs and toadies. But it is not pleasant to encounter such estimates in papers published on this continent under the protection of the United States flag. It is humiliating, in fact, that such things should be possible.

Fortunately, the journals that take this view of Mr. Harrison are few in number and insignificant in influence. There is an overflowing plenty of evidence to the effect that the great masses of the people, without regard to sectional or political differences, perceive in Mr. Harrison the motive of a patriot and the acts of a statesman. They fully understand that the issue has a deeper meaning than attaches to any mere consideration of the seals and the privilege of taking them. They are not to be deluded by specious arguments as to boundaries, any more than they are to be frightened or dissuaded by cock-and-bull stories of the British navy. Intelligent men have long since realized that the question is one of our national dignity, and their grateful acknowledgments go out to the president, who stands for their pride and love of country.

Public opinion will make itself felt in congress speedily enough when the time comes. The feeling of the country is that we have made too many concessions to England already and that no more shall be added to the list. On that proposition the president will have the support of an aroused and undivided nation. This fact coming to the knowledge of Premier Salisbury no doubt assisted him in arriving at this later conclusion to accept President Harrison's terms looking to a final settlement of the disputed question.

THE LAST OF FREE HOMES.

There is another reason, an all-important reason that such a vast multitude are congregated at this instant on the west line of Oklahoma awaiting the opening proclamation. Government lands for homesteads are almost gone. The settlement of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country will remove another great body of such lands. In five years the person who wishes to acquire land will have to buy it. The most simple creatures can foresee the great increment in the price of farm lands in this country that is inevitable in the next ten years.

This was Senator Plumb's private theory. The great increase in valuation of farm lands, he held, is assured. Free land will soon be a thing of the past, and ownership will only come through pecuniary acquisition. Homes will no longer be given away, but will have to be purchased.

Another singular movement in juxtaposition with the settlement, is the eastern immigration to the west. The agricultural lands of New England are worn out and become barren. What are known as the hill towns of Massachusetts are deserted and gone to rack and ruin, those of an urban tract moving to western towns, those of an agricultural tract, taking advantage of the richness and cheapness of western soil. In the manufacturing towns, the native American element is being supplanted by the Irish, German and Italian immigrants.

What becomes of the native American?

He moves west, where his chances for development and freedom are not overworked, where land can be had for the asking; where a young man of industry and energy is not kept back by the aristocracy of society or the strictures of old institutions. He is new to the country with all his brethren and stands an equal show.

When we reflect on these points, there is no license to wonder at the scramble that ensues at every opening of public lands. Now that the free coinage movement is stopped never to gain this session the Democrats are beginning to talk about an early adjournment. If the appropriation bills were all completed and ready for enactment it would be a wise thing for the Democrats to cut the session short, very short. It is very evident that there is nothing in it for them but defeat and disaster. The party is split wide open on the silver question, and as General Grant once remarked, they may be depended to break the party's back across the Allegheny mountains on the tariff question, the only other question now left before congress of national moment. Poor old Democratic party! It never fails to lose its head when flushed with temporary success.

Dr. Morrison Munford, the veteran editor of Kansas City and for twenty years proprietor and publisher of the Times, died at his home in that city Sunday afternoon. Dr. Munford was for many years the most active, prominent and efficient friend of and worker for Kansas City, and the city will miss his shrewd counsel and efficient lead, and his profession, journalism, one of its ablest and most forceful members.

AROUND ABOUT.

The mumps are raging in Arkansas City. Gueda Springs is arranging for the spring trade. Pneumonia is having a terrible run in Southern Kansas this spring. The rain seems to be overdoing it a little in its zeal to make the wheat. A summer county woman has become insane from the effects of the grip. Stafford county is without a jail and the St. John News wants one built. On "All Fools' day," Professor W. A. Quayle will lecture at Fredonia on "Fools' Brains."

A characteristic feature of most of the Kansas wolf hunts is that it is all hunt and no wolf. The Kansas delegation in congress receives one-fourth of all the mail matter that goes to congress. A band of dogs recently charged upon a bunch of cattle in Nemaha county and killed one calf outright and wounded several cows. Last week the section hands on the western Kansas railroads, were so overcome with snow blindness that they had to quit work. Good white corn brings several cents more per bushel than yellow or mixed corn, and many farmers are planting a large acreage of it.

A characteristic item in a Kansas paper: "We have been compelled to neglect our local news this week in order to take care of our advertising." The Caldwell News says: "The old side-walks and wells should be photographed. They will be of great value to future generations who will put up with their infamy." A man 50 years of age, moneyless and feeble, was turned into the streets of Harper by his son last week, owing to the "respectability of the parties," the Sentinel does not publish their names.

In Rooks county farms and farm implements are assessed at one-fifth their value this year, and money and notes at their full face value. A man who has money and notes in that county must either hide them or be robbed. A fact that is generally well known is that the government will furnish free of charge, tombstones for all its dead soldiers not yet supplied. Relatives and friends should make application at once to the post commander so that they can be engraved and erected before Memorial Day. The name and inscription should be sent in also.

THE DEBTOR CLASS.

The advocates of the free coinage scheme of inflation place particular stress upon the fact that it is calculated to benefit the debtor class by making money more plentiful and thus providing easier means of paying their debts. The argument appeals strongly to the farmer who is burdened with mortgages; but as a matter of fact they would not be the principal gainers by such legislation. They do not constitute the entire debtor class. Their obligations are only a part, and that not the largest part, of the indebtedness of the country. The great corporations owe more than any class of citizens, and a depreciation of the currency would therefore be of more advantage to them than to any body of individual debtors. The liabilities of the railroad companies alone are about six times as large as the annual debt of the country. The great corporations owe more than any class of citizens, and a depreciation of the currency would therefore be of more advantage to them than to any body of individual debtors.

FINE TRIBUTE TO KANSAS.

Not long ago Hon. Carter Harrison made a partial tour of this state, and on his return home wrote and had published in his paper, the Chicago Times, an account of his trip from which the subject-journalist in regard to Kansas is taken. What he says of the portions of the state he traversed is complimentary and not extravagant, but to have taken in this portion of the Happy Valley country would have given the great tourist an inspiration that has never yet thrilled his descriptive genius. But here is what Mr. Harrison said:

"What a mighty state Kansas is! It suffers somewhat from drought, no grasshoppers, yet its yield is enormous. How I would like to be its king, with the right to hang every man who fells a tree without planting another in its place or who drains a pond. Trees and ponds help to bring rain. If Kansas would vigorously plant trees and dig horse and cattle ponds it would double its value to the second generation. Apple orchards are attached to many farms. They look thrifty. Being a prohibition state, its people run to hard cider. There is indeed this in the case of a flower garden about the farmhouse. Our women run to dress and glory in style, but are sadly deficient in a real love of the beautiful. They feel a contempt for a foreign peasant woman, and yet the Cossack's girl generally has flowers about the door, and a big Japanese will stand a plant as big as a table from a rocky road in which grow chrysanthemums. Kansas ought to flow with crimson blooms. In Greece the fields are brilliantly red with anemones and poppies dyed with the blood of long-ago heroes. The martyrs of bleeding Kansas ought to have been the seed of countless brilliant flowers. Our road run through extensive coal-beds. Coal is cheap. It comes out in fine blocks, but contains much sulphur and slacks very rapidly in the air. The valley of the Kaw or Kansas has very deep rich soil. Indeed this is the case across the state, except where cotton fields abound. There the soil appears rather cold and stiff. The Santa Fe railroad across the state is finely rock-ballasted, and our cars glide smoothly along."

SUGGESTIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

The secretary of the interstate commerce commission has issued a pamphlet containing the suggestions of the commission in reply to arguments on the senate bill proposing to amend the act relating to interstate commerce. The bill in question contemplates a definite method of proceeding in hearings and investigations by the commission, and also is intended to give to the reports and conclusions of the commission the same status before the courts as the master in chancery has in a court of equity. This is the case of the arguments against the bill was that congress was inhibited by the constitution from giving this effect to the commission's report. The paper contains quite a full discussion in the light of recent decisions of the supreme court, of the respective functions of legislatures and commissions on the one hand and the courts on the other in the determination of railway traffic charges.

The commissioners say: "The proper regulation and adjustment of railway rates is as vital to the interests of the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing communities dependent on railway transportation, as to the carriers themselves. To leave the determination thereof solely to the unregulated discretion of the latter is practically to make them the exclusive judges in controversy between them and their patrons. This suggestion will perhaps be met by the assertion that as the carriers perform the service, they are entitled to fix the compensation for the same. But the conclusive reply is that the law always required in theory that a carrier's charges should be reasonable—the trouble being that the machinery of the common law and the ordinary courts is inadequate to put the theory into practice. But the questions involved are by no means confined to the rights of carriers and shippers, and their patrons on the other. The relative adjustment of rates as between different commodities and different localities may result in a great advantage to one line of business and in great detriment to another, in stimulating and developing the trade of one city, and in

FACTS.

That we are introducing is designed and cut by one of the most eminent artistic cutters in the country, made by competent workmen, same as the best Merchant Tailors employ, and whose work shows on the outward appearance of the garment. FIT, STYLE, WORKMANSHIP, NATURALNESS, equal to the best made to order. They always retain their shape whilst wearing them. Will bear comparison to goods made to order. Our SPRING NOVELTIES now ready. Face similar to those carried by Merchant Tailors. An inspection is all we ask to convince the most skeptical that our statements are not exaggerated. Prices on these goods are about One-Half what tailors charge. Remember and go to the RELIABLE.

Star Clothing House,

(Established 1872)

ROBERT JACKS, PROPRIETOR.

One Price Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher.

128 NORTH MAIN ST.—COT.—SIGN OF BIG STAR.

'ARCADE'

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Latest and noblest of the season. Our Mr. Wilson, who is still in New York, has displayed (as usual) great taste in his selection, and cordially extend to you Ladies an invitation to examine our importations before buying, as a dollar made is a dollar saved for the World's Fair.

The ARCADE,

W. J. WILSON, President

Mail Orders receive prompt attention,

Twenty years than any tract of country of the same size in the Union.

The Rock Island is now playing to crowded houses, while the Santa Fe is looking on. Next time when the strip opens they can both have a chance.

It is a historical fact not generally known that the Cherokee nation emancipated its slaves prior to a like action on the part of the United States government. The transfer of the Oklahoma City canal and electric light has at last been completed. The stock issued is \$15,000, and a \$50,000 mortgage has been placed upon it, payable to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York.

Lexington Leader: While driving in the Potomac country Sunday John DeBerry ran into a huge panther. He shot the animal eight times, when it showed fight for a short time and then escaped. It is now "Panther John."

The cavalry at Fort Reno have been ordered to patrol the boundaries of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country. Chief paymaster C. F. Smith has gone to the strip, while Company B is scattered all along the border between Oklahoma and the new country.

El Reno Courier: Judge Fox in discharging the prisoner, Smith, this morning told him plainly that while believing him guilty as charged, he did not think the evidence sufficiently strong to secure a conviction and therefore discharged him. The prisoner in a dramatic fashion offered to shake hands, but the judge declined, saying: "I believe you are guilty, but don't think we can prove it on you."

EXCHANGE SHORT.

A Sure Thing. You will find it past denial. That the daughter who is dutiful Will not ever be a fool. To tell her she is beautiful. —Detroit Free Press.

Hawthorne's Mitten.

He killed the noble Modjokvis. With the skin he made him mittens. Hawthorne with his finger's tip. Made them with the skin, side outside. He to get the warm side inside. But to the side, side outside. He to get the cold side outside. That's why he got the fat side inside. Why he put the skin side outside. Why he turned them inside outside.

Beat in the State.

The Wichita EAGLE is the best daily in the state.

The Three Fountains.

The Topeka Capital says it finds more information, wit and repartee in the Congressional Record than in any other publication. This is tough on the Kansas City Star and Wichita Eagle.

A Year of Great Babies.

The year 1891 which gave birth to "Great Babies," Queen Victoria, John Roskin, Charles Kingsley, J. G. Holland, Cyrus W. Field and Julia Ward Howe are, or were among the celebrities who first saw the light that year.

Comforting Assurance.

The enthusiastic endorsement given to Colonel Murdoch by his own county is something that a king might be proud of, and even though he should fail in the endeavor, he can feel that he has what is far better than any office within the gift of the people—the respect, confidence and love of his neighbors and his party.

How It Would Work.

If the Methodist ministers should carry out their threat to bolt the Republican ticket if a prohibition plank is not adopted, the Republican party might retaliate by absconding prohibition were enough. But the Republicans of Kansas will not commit that error, even under

ruining that of its rival. The real parties interested in the question of rates under these circumstances, are rival and competing business enterprises or communities. The carriers by virtue of their situation and the necessity of their services, have become the final arbiters between them. The common law and the ordinary courts are utterly powerless to make and enforce a right adjustment of the situation which the carriers themselves adjust it wrongly. This is a power which properly pertains to the regulation of commerce.

An essential idea of a court is that of inherent effectiveness in its decisions, of a tribunal having the power, by its own officers and its own process, to enforce obedience to its orders. No such power as this is proposed to be conferred on the commission by the pending amendment. In fact it may be said that the design of the amendment briefly stated is simply this: That the commission, after due notice to all concerned, having given the fullest opportunity to both sides for a complete presentation of their evidence and arguments, the court in reviewing the commission's action shall not itself hear any additional testimony, but shall confine the hearing to the record as made before the commission, and to the evidence heard by or offered before the commission. Under the existing law the court may appoint any person as a special master to review the case before the commission and to take additional testimony and report thereon. Under the proposed measure, if the court desires further light it may recommit to the commission, just as in the case of an ordinary equity proceeding the court may recommit a master's report. Even assuming that the commission may be recommit, the court has the full power to examine all the testimony and reverse the commission should it deem its conclusions unjust and inequitable. Anything in their report indicating an animus of this sort can easily be pointed out in the exceptions. While the usual practice is to give notice and weight to a master's report, yet there is no rule of law, as there is in a case of a jury's verdict, forbidding the court to set aside unless it be grossly and palpably wrong."

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OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

The first Frisco deed was filed for record last Friday.

A delegation of Texas citizens have arrived at El Reno.

How the people are piling out for the Cheyenne opening.

The El Reno schools have taken a vacation for the opening.

El Reno's daily paper, the Courier, is getting better every day.

The lumber business at Hennessey, Kingfisher and El Reno is booming.

Some of the Democrats speak of Oklahoma as the "American Liberia."

El Reno is said to have more "majors" and "colonels" than any other town in the territory.

When the race comes off next week, old chief Whitehead will think a cyclone has struck him.

Chandler, O. T., has discovered lead and zinc deposits upon its townsite. There is much excitement.

The allegheny in the Cheyenne country is finished and the Indian baby that is born now isn't "in it."

Nothing but persons in the Kingfisher Free Press this week. The town is overflowing with people.

Fifty thousand people inside of two months in the Cheyenne country—that's the way old Clark puts it.

A 30 pound Sam and Fox Indian occasionally visits Stillwater. The untold stories being about what and fat.

The Cheyenne railroad between Oklahoma City and El Reno is said to be the best paying road for its length in the world.

Commander Cutler of the U. S. A. has issued an order postponing the annual inspection at Oklahoma City from April 19 to May 7.

Hennessey, Cheyenne: Oklahoma will make more poor men during the next

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